

الدوال المتجهة

الفصل الثاني

تكتب الدالة المتجهة على النحو: $F(t) = f_1(t)\vec{i} + f_2(t)\vec{j} + f_3(t)\vec{k}$

$$F(t) = (f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t))$$

طويلة الدالة $F(t)$:

$$|F(t)| = \sqrt{(f_1(t))^2 + (f_2(t))^2 + (f_3(t))^2}$$

- فيها "المضرب" يتبدل فتجده دالة متجهة
عدد ← دالة سلمية

$$G(t) = g_1(t)\vec{i} + g_2(t)\vec{j} + g_3(t)\vec{k}$$

$$F(t) = f_1(t)\vec{i} + f_2(t)\vec{j} + f_3(t)\vec{k}$$

دالتان متجهتان
و $h(t)$ دالة سلمية حيث $t \in [a, b]$

عندئذ:

$$(1) (F+G)(t) = F(t) + G(t) = [f_1(t) + g_1(t)]\vec{i} + [f_2(t) + g_2(t)]\vec{j} + [f_3(t) + g_3(t)]\vec{k}$$

الناتج دالة متجهة

$$(2) (h \cdot F)(t) = h(t) \cdot F(t) = h(t) \cdot f_1(t)\vec{i} + h(t) \cdot f_2(t)\vec{j} + h(t) \cdot f_3(t)\vec{k}$$

الناتج دالة متجهة

$$(3) (G, F)(t) = f_1(t) \cdot g_1(t) + f_2(t) \cdot g_2(t) + f_3(t) \cdot g_3(t)$$

الناتج دالة سلمية (عدد)

$$(4) (F \times G)(t) = F(t) \times G(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ f_1(t) & f_2(t) & f_3(t) \\ g_1(t) & g_2(t) & g_3(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

الناتج دالة متجهة

الالة $F(t)$ لنهاية
عندما $t \rightarrow t_0$ A

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) = A$$

نهاية $F(t)$ عند t_0

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : |t - t_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(t) - A| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall t \in [a, b]$$

$$F(t) = P_1(t)i + P_2(t)j + P_3(t)k \quad \text{لتي}$$

$$A = a_1i + a_2j + a_3k$$

نقول لنهاية $F(t)$ لنهاية A عندما $t \rightarrow t_0$ ونكتب:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [P_1(t)i + P_2(t)j + P_3(t)k] = a_1i + a_2j + a_3k$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} P_i(t) = a_i \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

إذا فقط إذا كان:

$$(1) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) = \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} P_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} P_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} P_3(t) \right)$$

خواص

$$(2) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [F(t) \pm G(t)] = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) \pm \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} G(t)$$

$$(3) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [F(t) \cdot G(t)] = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} G(t)$$

$$(4) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} [F(t) \times G(t)] = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) \times \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} G(t)$$

$$(5) \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} h(t) \cdot F(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} h(t) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t)$$

لتي

استمرار الدالة المتجهة

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} F(t) = F(t_0) \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{الدالة } F \text{ مستمرة} \\ \text{في النقطة} \\ t_0 \in X \end{array}$$

- وتكون الدالة F مستمرة على الفترة X إذا كانت مستمرة في كل نقطة من نقاط X .

- لنفترض F, G دالتان متجهتان مستمرتان على X و h دالة سلمية مستمرة على X .

$$\Leftrightarrow F+G, F \cdot G, F \times G, h \cdot F \text{ مستمرة على } X.$$

اشتقاق الدالة المتجهة

لنفترض F دالة متجهة معرفة ومستمرة على $[a, b]$

إن مشتق الدالة F في النقطة t من $[a, b]$ هو دالة متجهة تعرف بالتالي:

$$F'(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{\Delta t}$$

← موجودة هذه النهاية
ليكون للدالة مشتق

- $F(t)$ قابلة للاشتقاق على $[a, b]$ $\Leftrightarrow F'(t)$ موجودة في نقاط الفترة $[a, b]$

$$F'(t) = F'_1(t) i + F'_2(t) j + F'_3(t) k$$

- $F(t)$ قابلة للاشتقاق على فترة ما \Leftrightarrow مركباتها قابلة للاشتقاق على تلك الفترة

ومشتقها بالعلامات

$$(1) [F(t) + G(t)]' = F'(t) + G'(t)$$

$$(2) [h(t) \cdot F(t)]' = h(t) F'(t) + h'(t) \cdot F(t)$$

$$(3) [F(t) \cdot G(t)]' = F'(t) \cdot G(t) + F(t) \cdot G'(t)$$

$$(4) [F(t) \times G(t)]' = F'(t) \times G(t) + F(t) \times G'(t)$$

$$(5) (F(t), G(t), H(t))' = (F'(t), G(t), H(t)) + (F(t), G'(t), H(t)) + (F(t), G(t), H'(t))$$

$$(6) [F(t) \times (G(t) \times H(t))]' = (F'(t) \times (G(t) \times H(t))) + (F(t) \times (G'(t) \times H(t))) + (F(t) \times (G(t) \times H'(t)))$$

- نتيجة 1
 بفرض F دالة متجهة قابلة للاشتقاق على $[a, b]$ وبفرض أن للدالة F طول ثابت. لكل $t \in [a, b]$ أي $|F(t)| = \text{const}$
 $\Leftrightarrow F(t)$ يعتمد $F'(t)$ على $[a, b]$

أي ∇ مشتقة الدالة المتجهة الثابتة عمودي على هذه الدالة.

البرهان: يعني أن بين أن $F(t), F'(t) = 0$ لكل $t \in [a, b]$
 لدينا $|F(t)| = \text{const}$

$$\Rightarrow |F(t)|^2 = \text{const} \quad ; \forall t \in [a, b]$$

$$|V|^2 = V \cdot V \quad \text{حيث} \Rightarrow F(t) \cdot F(t) = \text{const}$$

$$\text{بالاشتقاق:} \quad F'(t) \cdot F(t) + F(t) \cdot F'(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 F'(t) \cdot F(t) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(t) \cdot F(t) = 0$$

$$F(t) \perp F'(t) \quad \text{وهذا يعني أن}$$

سابقة 2 | الشرط اللازم والكافي لكي تكون الدالة $F(t)$ ثابتة الحجم ومتغيرة الطول هو أن تكون متوازي مستقيما $F'(t)$.

الاثبات: بفرض $F(t)$ دالة متغيرة الطول وثابتة الحجم، وليكن k دالة الوصلة المتجهة الموازية لـ $F(t)$. عندها يكون:

$$F(t) = P(t) k \quad \text{حيث} \quad P(t) = |F(t)|$$

و k دالة ثابتة أي إن $k' = 0$

لنثبت أن $F(t)$ متوازي مستقيما:

$$\leftarrow \text{نشتق: } F(t) = P(t) k + \underbrace{P'(t) k'}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) = P'(t) k$$

وهذا يعني أن $F(t)$ متوازي k وبالتالي فهي متوازي $F(t)$.

\Rightarrow بفرض $F(t)$ دالة متوازي الدالة $F(t)$ (مستقيما) فنأخذ كل قيمة t

لنبين أن $F(t)$ ثابتة الحجم:

$$\text{من العلاقة } F(t) = P(t) k \text{ إذا كانت } k \text{ ثابتة فإن } F(t) \text{ ثابتة الحجم}$$

(2) لنفرض جدياً أن k متغيرة عندها لدينا:

$$F(t) = P(t) k + P'(t) k'$$

$$\text{وبما أن } F(t) \text{ متوازي } F(t) \text{ فإن } F(t) \times F'(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(t) k \times [P'(t) k + P(t) k'] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P^2(t) [k \times k'] = 0$$

$$\text{ولدينا } P(t) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow k \times k' = 0$$

أي إن $k \parallel k'$ ولكي هذا لا يمكن لأن

k ليست ثابتة الحجم

وبالتالي $k' = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = \text{const}$ أي الفرض الحكي خاطئ

$\Leftrightarrow F(t)$ ثابتة الحجم.

مثال 1 بفرض $F(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j}$ حيث $0 \leq t < 2\pi$

لدينا : $|F(t)| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 1 = \text{const}$

$F(t), F'(t) \in [0, 2\pi]$ متعامدان على

لنأخذ : $F'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j}$

$F(t) \cdot F'(t) = (\cos t)(-\sin t) + (\sin t)(\cos t) = 0$

مثال 2 بفرض $t > 0$ لكل $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(t) = P_n t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{k} \\ G(t) = t^2 \mathbf{j} + e^t \mathbf{k} \end{array} \right.$

أوجد مشتق $F(t) \cdot G(t)$ بطريقتين مختلفتين.

الحل : الطريقة الأولى $F(t) \cdot G(t) = (P_n t)(0) + (0)(t^2) + (e^t)(\cos t) = e^t \cos t$

$(F(t) \cdot G(t))' = e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t = e^t (\cos t - \sin t)$

الطريقة الثانية

$(F(t) \cdot G(t))' = F'(t) \cdot G(t) + F(t) \cdot G'(t)$

$= \left(\left(\frac{1}{t} \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{k} \right) (t^2 \mathbf{j} + e^t \mathbf{k}) + (P_n t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{k}) (2t \mathbf{j} + e^t \mathbf{k}) \right)$

أو نكتب $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(t) = (P_n t, 0, \cos t) \\ G(t) = (0, t^2, e^t) \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F'(t) = \left(\frac{1}{t}, 0, -\sin t \right) \\ G'(t) = (0, 2t, e^t) \end{array} \right.$ ونضع النتائج

$= 0 + 0 - e^t \sin t + 0 + 0 + e^t \cos t = e^t (\cos t - \sin t)$

$$G(t) = t i + \sin t j + k$$

$$F(t) = t^2 i + e^t k$$

بفرض

المسألة 3

بمطريقتين مختلفتين $(F(t) \times G(t))'$

أوجد

الكل : ب , 1

$$F(t) \times G(t) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ t^2 & 0 & e^t \\ t & \sin t & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -e^t \sin t i + (t e^t - t^2) j + t^2 \sin t k$$

$$\Rightarrow (F(t) \times G(t))' = (-e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t) i + (e^t + t e^t - 2t) j + (2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t) k$$

$$(F(t) \times G(t))' = F'(t) \times G(t) + F(t) \times G'(t) \quad : 2b$$

$$F'(t) \times G(t) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2t & 0 & e^t \\ t & \sin t & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -e^t \sin t i + (t e^t - 2t) j + 2t \sin t k$$

$$F(t) \times G'(t) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ t^2 & 0 & e^t \\ 1 & \cos t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -e^t \cos t i + e^t j + t^2 \cos t k$$

$$\Rightarrow (F(t) \times G(t))' = (-e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t) i + (e^t + t e^t - 2t) j + (2t \sin t + t^2 \cos t) k$$

$$F(t) = P_1(t)i + P_2(t)j + P_3(t)k \quad \boxed{\text{المشتقات من مراتب عليا}}$$

$$F'(t) = P_1'(t)i + P_2'(t)j + P_3'(t)k$$

$$F''(t) = P_1''(t)i + P_2''(t)j + P_3''(t)k$$

المشتقة
الثانية

وبالمثل المشتقة الثالثة والرابعة
حتى n

- نقول إن الدالة المتجهة $F(t)$ تنتمي إلى صف الدوال القابلة للاشتقاق حتى
المرتبة n على $[a, b]$ ، نرمز $F(t) \in C^n$ ، إذا كانت قابلة للاشتقاق
حتى المرتبة n على $[a, b]$.

مثال : $F(t) = \cos t i + \sin t j \in C^\infty$ ، قابلة للاشتقاق عدد غير
محدد من المراتب.

- المشتق الموجه لمقول المتجهات | ادرس التعريف من النظري - هام.

مثال 1 | أوجد المشتق الموجه للدالة $F = 2x^2 + xy + yz^2$ في النقطة $(1, -1, 2)$
في اتجاه المتجه $A = i - 2j + 2k$

الحل :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 4x + y \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + z^2$$

تغير x و y
تواب

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2yz$$

وفي النقطة $(1, -1, 2)$ نجد :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 4 - 1 = 3 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + 4 = 5$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(-1)(2) = -4$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

لإيجاد متجه الوحدة باتجاه المتجه A :

فيكون

$$u = \frac{A}{|A|} = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

المشتق الموجه للدالة F

$$\frac{dF}{ds} (1, -1, 2) = (3)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + (5)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + (-4)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{10}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = 1 - 6 = -5$$

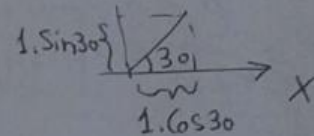
مثال 2 | أوجد المشتق الموجه للدالة: $F(x, y) = x^2y + 2\ln y$ في النقطة $(1, 1)$ باتجاه الخط الذي يصنع زاوية قدرها 30° مع الاتجاه الموجب لمحور السينات.

الحل:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2yx \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x^2 + \frac{2}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(1, 1) = 2 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(1, 1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

متجه الوحدة باتجاه الخط المعطى هو $u = \cos 30^\circ i + \sin 30^\circ j$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i + \frac{1}{2} j$$


$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{ds}(1, 1) = (2)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + (3)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2}$$

مثال 3 | أوجد المشتق الموجه للدالة $F = xy$ على الدائرة $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ باتجاه عكس عقارب الساعة. «أي مطلوب إيجاد المشتق التماسي»

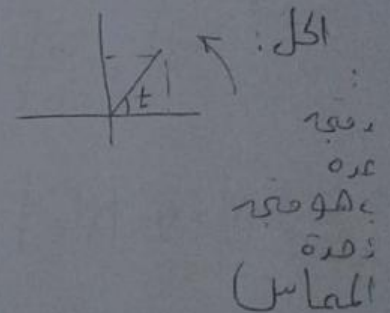
المعادلة الاتجاهية للدائرة بعكس عقارب الساعة هي:

$$R(t) = a \cos t i + a \sin t j \quad ; t \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{R}(t) = -a \sin t i + a \cos t j$$

$$|\dot{R}(t)| = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{a^2} = a$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{\dot{R}(t)}{|\dot{R}(t)|} = -\sin t i + \cos t j$$



$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{ds} = (y)(-\sin t) + (x)(\cos t) = -y \sin t + x \cos t$$

$$x = a \cos t \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$y = a \sin t \Rightarrow \sin t = \frac{y}{a}$$

ونعلم أن:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dF}{ds} = -y \left(\frac{y}{a} \right) + x \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{a}$$

- تدرج حقل سلمي ليكن $F(x, y, z)$ حقل سلمي

$$\text{grad } F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

تدرج الحقل السلمي

- تعريف المؤثر التفاضلي للمتجهي ∇

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

المؤثر التفاضلي للمتجهي

- لاحظ إذا كانت $F(x, y, z)$ كمية

$$\nabla F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} = \text{grad } F$$

كمية

- أما إذا كانت

$$A = P(x, y, z) \mathbf{i} + Q(x, y, z) \mathbf{j} + R(x, y, z) \mathbf{k}$$

دالة متجهة

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

الطاء
اللامبي
عدد
بلا مقصورات
واحد

$$(1) \nabla(f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$$

$$(2) \nabla(cf) = c \nabla f ; c = \text{const}$$

$$(3) \nabla(fg) = (f)(\nabla g) + (\nabla f)(g)$$

$$(4) \nabla\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{(\nabla f)(g) - (f)(\nabla g)}{g^2} ; g \neq 0$$

الإثبات بسيط : مثلاً لنثبت (3)

$$\nabla(fg) = \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial z} k$$

$$= \left[f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right] i + \left[f \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] j + \left[f \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] k$$

$$= f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} i + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} j + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} k + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k$$

$$= f \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} k \right] + g \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k \right]$$

$$= (f)(\nabla g) + (g)(\nabla f)$$

مثال 1 إذا كانت $R = xi + yj + zk$ أوجد :

$$(1) \nabla(\ln|R|)$$

$$(2) \nabla\left(\frac{1}{|R|}\right)$$

$$(1) |R| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{الكل :}$$

$$\ln|R| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \ln |R| &= \frac{1}{2} \nabla [\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial [\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial [\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]}{\partial y} j + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial [\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]}{\partial z} k \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} i + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} j + \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} k \right] \\
 &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} i + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} j + \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} k \\
 &= \frac{xi + yj + zk}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{R}{|R|^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \frac{1}{|R|} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\
 \nabla \left(\frac{1}{|R|} \right) &= \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial z} k \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) (2x) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} i + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) (2y) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} j + \\
 &\quad + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) (2z) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} k \\
 &= - \frac{xi + yj + zk}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = - \frac{R}{(|R|^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = - \frac{R}{|R|^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

ملاحظة 1: إذا أعطينا السطح المماسي $f(x, y, z) = c$

فإن $\nabla f(p_0)$ عمودي على السطح في النقطة p_0

إلى السطح:

$$n = \frac{\nabla f(p_0)}{|\nabla f(p_0)|}$$

وهو متجه الوحدة العمودي على السطح.

ويكون معادلة المستوى المماس:

$$(R^* - R_0) \cdot \nabla f(p_0) = 0$$

متجه الموضع لنقطة
عامة المستوى
المماسي

نقطة
الموضع
في النقطة
 p_0

والتي تكتب بالشكل التالي:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{p_0} (x^* - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{p_0} (y^* - y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{p_0} (z^* - z_0) = 0$$

عندما السطح منقطع (كرة مثلاً)

ملاحظة 2: إذا كان السطح يعطى بالمعادلة $f(x, y, z) = c$ فإن المشتق

الموجه للعقل السلمي على السطح المتوي باتجاه وحدة النافذ الخارجي
يسمى المشتق النافذ الخارجي للعقل السلمي على السطح.

$$n = \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|}$$

متجه وحدة النافذ الخارجي

المستوي المماسي
يشي المعادلة هنا

وبالتالي المشتق النافذ الخارجي للعقل السلمي g على السطح

يكون:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial n} = \nabla g \cdot n$$

حيث: إذا كان السطح منقطع يسمى متجه وحدة النافذ الموجه
عاماً يسمى وحدة النافذ الخارجي على السطح.

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$$

$$(2, 1, 2)$$

مثال ١ : أوجد متجه وحدة الناظم الخارجي على الكرة

ثم أوجد معادلة المستوى المماس في النقطة

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \quad \text{الحل : لدينا :}$$

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial z} k$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f = 2x i + 2y j + 2z k$$

فيكون متجه الناظم الخارجي على الكرة :

$$n = \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|}$$

$$|\nabla f| = \sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2} = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2 \times \sqrt{9} = 2 \times 3$$

الفرض

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{2x i + 2y j + 2z k}{2 \times 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{3} x i + \frac{1}{3} y j + \frac{1}{3} z k$$

وتكون معادلة المستوى المماس :

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,1,2)} (x^* - x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(2,1,2)} (y^* - y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{(2,1,2)} (z^* - z_0) = 0$$

$$(2x) \Big|_{(2,1,2)} (x-2) + (2y) \Big|_{(2,1,2)} (y-1) + (2z) \Big|_{(2,1,2)} (z-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(x-2) + 2(y-1) + 4(z-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 8 + 2y - 2 + 4z - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 2y + 4z - 18 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + y + 2z - 9 = 0$$

المسألة 2 | أوجد المشتق النافذ في النقط $(1, 1, 1)$ على السطح $g(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

الحل :

$$\nabla f = 2x \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j} + 2z \mathbf{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} ; |\nabla f| = 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$$

$$g(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$$

$$\nabla g = \frac{\partial(xy + yz + zx)}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(xy + yz + zx)}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial(xy + yz + zx)}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (y + z) \mathbf{i} + (x + z) \mathbf{j} + (y + x) \mathbf{k}$$

فيكون :

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial n} = \nabla g \cdot \vec{n}$$

$$= (y + z) \cdot x + (x + z) \cdot y + (y + x) \cdot z$$

$$= \underbrace{yx} + \underbrace{zx} + \underbrace{xy} + \underbrace{zy} + \underbrace{yz} + \underbrace{xz}$$

$$= 2xy + 2yz + 2xz$$

كذلك فإما في السطح $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ من السطح يكون :

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial n} = 2(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}) + 2(-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) + 2(-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

تباعد (تفرق) حقل متجهي (دالة)

$$\text{div } A = \nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}$$

سبق
وذكره

$$A = f(x, y, z) i + g(x, y, z) j + h(x, y, z) k \quad \text{حيث:}$$

المؤثر التفاضلي ∇^2 (المؤثر لابلاسي)

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

لاحظ:

$$\nabla^2 A = \nabla \cdot \underbrace{\nabla A}_{\text{div } A} = \nabla (\text{div } A) = \text{div} (\text{div } A)$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \nabla \cdot \underbrace{\nabla f}_{\text{grad } f} = \nabla (\text{grad } f) = \text{div} (\text{grad } f)$$

دالة
لنثبت ذلك
حيث:

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} k \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) f \\ &= \nabla^2 f \end{aligned}$$

A, B
دالتان
متجهتان

F
دالة
سلمية

$$(1) \operatorname{div}(A+B) = \operatorname{div} A + \operatorname{div} B$$

$$(2) \operatorname{div}(F \cdot A) = F \operatorname{div} A + A \operatorname{grad} F$$

حيث: $A = f(x, y, z) i + g(x, y, z) j + h(x, y, z) k$ مثبت (2)

سلمية $F = f(x, y, z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(FA) &= \nabla(FA) = \nabla(Ff i + Fg j + Fh k) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Ff) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(Fg) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(Fh) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot f + F \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot g + F \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cdot h + F \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= F \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}_{\operatorname{div} A} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot f + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot g + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \cdot h}_{A \operatorname{grad} F} \\ &= F \operatorname{div} A + A \operatorname{grad} F \end{aligned}$$

مثال 1: أوجد التباعد لكل من الحقول:

$$(1) F = x^2 y i + e^y z j + x \sin z k$$

$$(2) G = \operatorname{grad} f; f = x^2 z + z^2 x$$

$$\text{div } \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} =$$

الكل

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (x^2 y i + e^y z j + x \sin z k)$$

$$= \frac{\partial (x^2 y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (e^y z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x \sin z)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2xy + z e^y + x \cos z$$

$$(2) \quad G = \text{grad } f$$

$$f = x^2 z + z^2 x$$

$$\text{grad } f = \nabla f = \frac{\partial (x^2 z + z^2 x)}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial (x^2 z + z^2 x)}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial (x^2 z + z^2 x)}{\partial z} k$$

$$= (2xz + z^2) i + 0 j + (x^2 + 2xz) k$$

$$\text{div } G = \text{div}(\text{grad } f) = \frac{\partial (2xz + z^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (x^2 + 2xz)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2z + 2x$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 y z \quad \text{فأشكال 2} \quad \text{يفرض}$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = x z i + y^2 j + x^2 z k$$

حقق الخاصية:

$$\text{div}(f \vec{F}) = f \text{div } \vec{F} + \vec{F} \cdot \text{grad } f$$

الكل

$$f \cdot \vec{F} = x^2 y z [x z i + y^2 j + x^2 z k]$$

$$= x^3 y z^2 i + x^2 y^3 z j + x^4 y z^2 k$$

$$\text{div}(f \vec{F}) = \nabla \cdot (f \vec{F}) = \frac{\partial (x^3 y z^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (x^2 y^3 z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x^4 y z^2)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 3x^2y\bar{z}^2 + 3x^2y^2\bar{z} + 2x^4y\bar{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} &= \frac{\partial(x\bar{z})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(x^2\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}} \\ &= \bar{z} + 2y + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{grad } f &= \frac{\partial(x^2y\bar{z})}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(x^2y\bar{z})}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial(x^2y\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}} \mathbf{k} \\ &= (2xy\bar{z})\mathbf{i} + (x^2\bar{z})\mathbf{j} + (x^2y)\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$f \cdot \text{div } \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F} \cdot \text{grad } f =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(x^2y\bar{z})(\bar{z} + 2y + x^2) + (x\bar{z})(2xy\bar{z}) + (y^2)(x^2\bar{z}) + (x^2\bar{z})(x^2y) \\ &= \underline{x^2y\bar{z}^2} + \underline{2x^2y^2\bar{z}} + \underline{x^4y\bar{z}} + \underline{2x^2y\bar{z}^2} + \underline{x^2y^2\bar{z}} + \underline{x^4y\bar{z}} \\ &= 3x^2y\bar{z}^2 + 3x^2y^2\bar{z} + 2x^4y\bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

بالمقارنة نجد ان الاداة صحيحة

مثال 3 اذا كان $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ تبين ان $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} = 0$

الحل : $|\mathbf{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \left(\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} \right) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x} = (-\frac{1}{2})(2x)(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -x(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x^2} = -(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - (-\frac{3}{2})(2x)(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}(x)$$

$$= -(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3x^2(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)+3x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{+2x^2-y^2-z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^2-x^2-z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

بالمثل نجد :

$$\frac{\partial^2 (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2z^2-x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{عجلة} : \frac{2x^2-y^2-z^2+2y^2-x^2-z^2+2z^2-x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = 0$$

مثال 4 | بين أن المتجه $A = (x^2+y^2)i + y \sin z j + (-2xz + \cos z)k$ لولبيًا.

الحل : حتى تكون المتجه A لولبيًا يجب أن تحقق : $\text{div } A = 0$

$$\text{div } A = \frac{\partial (x^2+y^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (y \sin z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (-2xz + \cos z)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2x + \sin z - 2x - \sin z = 0$$

⇒ A متجه لولبي

$$A = f(x, y, z) \mathbf{i} + g(x, y, z) \mathbf{j} + h(x, y, z) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{rot } A = \nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f & g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

دوران حقل متجهي

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} \text{rot } V$$

متجه الزاوية

متجه السرعة الخطية

المعنى الهندسي للدوران

تقرأ منه النظري إذا كان مُعطى.

$$(1) \text{rot}(A+B) = \text{rot } A + \text{rot } B$$

خواص دوران حقل متجهي

$$(2) \text{rot}(FA) = F \text{rot } A + \text{grad } F \times A$$

لمية

$$(3) \text{div}(A \times B) = B \text{rot } A - A \text{rot } B$$

$$(4) \text{rot grad } F = 0$$

$$(5) \text{div rot } A = 0$$

$$(6) \text{rot rot } A = \text{grad div } A - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\text{rot grad } F = 0$$

; $F(x, y, z)$

إثبات الخاصة (4):

$$\text{rot grad } F = \nabla \times \nabla F = \nabla \times \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$= i \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} \right) - j \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} \right) + k \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

∴ $\text{div rot } A = 0$

$$\text{div rot } A = 0$$

$$A = P(x, y, z) i + g(x, y, z) j + h(x, y, z) k$$

$$\text{rot } A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & g & h \end{vmatrix} = i \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) - j \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) + k \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\text{div rot } A = \nabla \cdot (\text{rot } A) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 0$$

وهو المطلوب

إثبات الخاصة (6):

$$\text{rot rot } A = \text{grad div } A - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\text{rot rot } A = \nabla \times (\nabla \times A)$$

ولدينا سابقاً:

$$A \times (B \times C) = B(A \cdot C) - (A \cdot B)C$$

$$A = B = \nabla$$

$$C = A$$

نأخذ

فتحصل على:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) A$$

$$= \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

$$= \text{grad div } A - \nabla^2 A$$

$$A(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) \mathbf{i} + g(x, y, z) \mathbf{j} + h(x, y, z) \mathbf{k}$$

فلاحظ: f, g, h دالة متجهة

$f(x, y, z)$ دالة سلمية

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}$$

ويكتب $\text{div } A$ تباعد

متجه

يطبق على
دالة متجهية

$$\nabla F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} k$$

grad F دالة
ويطبي

يطبق على
مقل متجهي
ويطبي مقل
متجهي

$$\text{rot } A = \nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ p & q & r \end{vmatrix}$$

ممارين | تمرين 1 | أوجد دوران المقل المتجهي :

$$F = xy^2 i + x \sin(yz) j + z^2 e^y k$$

الكل :

$$\text{rot } F = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy^2 & x \sin(yz) & z^2 e^y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial(z^2 e^y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(x \sin(yz))}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial(z^2 e^y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xy^2)}{\partial z} \right] j$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial(x \sin(yz))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xy^2)}{\partial y} \right] k$$

$$= (z^2 e^y - xy \cos(yz)) i - (0 - 0) j + (\sin(yz) - 2xy) k$$

$$= [z^2 e^y - xy \cos(yz)] i + [\sin(yz) - 2xy] k$$

$$F = \frac{-y i + x j}{x^2 + y^2}$$

تمرين 2) بين أن دوران الحقل

معلوم في كل نقطة (0,0)

الحل :

$$F = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} i + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} j$$

$$\text{rot } F = \nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} & \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot } F = i \left[0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right] - j \left[0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right]$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= i(0) - j(0) + \left[\frac{(1)(x^2 + y^2) - (2x)(x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{(1)(x^2 + y^2) - (2y)(y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{-2x^2 + x^2 + y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] k = 0$$

تمرين 3) افترض A متجه ثابت و R متجه الموضع للنقطة (x, y, z)

أثبت أن :

$$\text{rot } (A \times R) = 2A$$

$$A = a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k$$

$$R = x i + y j + z k$$

الحل : بفرض :

ولدينا :

$$A \times R = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = i(a_2 z - a_3 y) - j(a_1 z - a_3 x) + k(a_1 y - a_2 x)$$

$$\text{rot}(A \times R) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_2 z - a_3 y & -a_1 z + a_3 x & a_1 y - a_2 x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(a_1 y - a_2 x)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(-a_1 z + a_3 x)}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$- j \left[\frac{\partial(a_1 y - a_2 x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(a_2 z - a_3 y)}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial(-a_1 z + a_3 x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(a_2 z - a_3 y)}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= i(a_1 + a_1) - j(-a_2 - a_2) + k(a_3 + a_3)$$

$$= 2a_1 i + 2a_2 j + 2a_3 k = 2(a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k) = 2A$$

$$\nabla \times A = 0 \quad \text{أبـتـان}$$

نقرین ۴ إذا كان

$$\nabla(A \times R) = 0$$

$$A_1(x, y, z)$$

$$A = A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k$$

هـب :

$$R = x i + y j + z k$$

$$A \times R = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(A_2 z - A_3 y) - j(A_1 z - A_3 x) + k(A_1 y - A_2 x)$$

$$\nabla(A \times R) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_2 z - A_3 y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-A_1 z + A_3 x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_1 y - A_2 x)$$

متجه واحد موجود كونه
تابعه x, y, z

~~خطا~~

$$= z \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - x \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z}$$

$$= x \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right] + y \left[\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right] + z \left[\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= (xi + yj + zk) \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i + \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) j + \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 &= \\ &= (a_1 i + a_2 j + a_3 k) \cdot (b_1 i + b_2 j + b_3 k) \end{aligned}$$

$$= R \cdot (\nabla \times A) = R \cdot 0 = 0$$

نظامتان : $A \cdot (B \times C) = C \cdot (A \times B)$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (A \times R) = R \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$$

تمرين 5 أثبت أن $\text{rot}(R \cdot f(r)) = 0$ حيث

$$R = xi + yj + zk$$

$f(r)$ تابع سلمي قابل للمفاضلة و

$$r = |R| \quad \text{و}$$

الكل :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(R \cdot f(r)) &= \nabla \times (r \cdot f(r)) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x f(r) & y f(r) & z f(r) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (z f(r)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (y f(r)) \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (z f(r)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x f(r)) \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y f(r)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x f(r)) \right] k \\ &= \left[z \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[z \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] j \\ &\quad + \left[y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] k \end{aligned}$$

نريد أن نأخذ r كدالة لـ x, y, z
فإن مشتقات r هي

$$f(r) : r = |R| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{\partial (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\partial x}$$

بالنسبة لـ x فقط :

$$= \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{y}{r} \quad \text{!!!}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{z}{r}$$

نمودار:

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot}(R, P(r)) = \left(z \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{y}{r} - y \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{z}{r} \right) i$$

$$- \left(z \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{x}{r} - x \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{z}{r} \right) j + \left(y \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{x}{r} - x \frac{dP}{dr} \cdot \frac{y}{r} \right) k$$

$$= \left(\frac{yz}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} - \frac{yz}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} \right) i - \left(\frac{xz}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} - \frac{xz}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} \right) j$$

$$+ \left(\frac{xy}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} - \frac{xy}{r} \frac{dP}{dr} \right) k = 0 - 0 + 0 = 0$$

تعاريف: تعاريف تعاريف تعاريف

$$A(x, y, z) = xz \vec{i} + e^{yz} \vec{j} - \ln(xy) \vec{k}$$

$$\phi(x, y, z) = xy^2 z^3$$

(a) $\text{grad } \phi$

(b) $\text{div } A$ آدم:

(c) $\text{rot } A$

(d) $\text{div}(\phi A)$

(e) $\text{div}(\text{rot } A)$

(f) $\text{rot}(\text{grad } \phi)$

الكل:

(a) $\text{grad } \phi = \nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{k}$

$$= \frac{\partial(xy^2 z^3)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial(xy^2 z^3)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial(xy^2 z^3)}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$= y^2 z^3 \vec{i} + 2xy z^3 \vec{j} + 3xy^2 z^2 \vec{k}$$

(b) $\text{div } A = \nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(e^{yz})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(-\ln(xy))}{\partial z}$

$$= z + ze^{yz} + 0 = z + ze^{yz}$$

$$(c) \text{rot} A = \nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & e^{yz} & -\ln xy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left(\frac{\partial(-\ln(xy))}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(e^{yz})}{\partial z} \right) - j \left(\frac{\partial(-\ln(xy))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ k \left(\frac{\partial(e^{yz})}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial y} \right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x}{xy} - y e^{yz} \right) i - \left(-\frac{y}{xy} - x \right) j + (0 - 0) k$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{y} - y e^{yz} \right) i + \left(\frac{1}{x} + x \right) j$$

$$(d) \text{div}(\phi A) = \nabla \cdot (\phi A) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 y^2 z^4) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x y^2 e^{yz} z^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-x y^2 z^3 \ln(xy))$$

$$= 2xy^2 z^4 + 2xy e^{yz} z^3 + xy^2 e^{yz} z^4 - 3xy^2 z^2 \ln(xy)$$

$$(e) \text{div}(\text{rot} A) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{1}{y} - y e^{yz} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x} + x \right) = 0$$

$$(f) \text{rot}(\text{grad} \phi) = \nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 z^3 & 2xy z^3 & 3xy^2 z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(3xy^2z^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(2xyz^3)}{\partial z} \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial(3xy^2z^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(y^2z^3)}{\partial z} \right] + k \left[\frac{\partial(2xyz^3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(y^2z^3)}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= [6xy^2z^2 - 6xy^2z^2]i - [3y^2z^2 - 3y^2z^2]j + [2yz^3 - 2yz^3]k = 0$$

المسألة 1: بفرض $F(t) = \sin t i + \cos t j + t k$ دالة متجهة

المطلوب: $F'(t), F''(t), |F'(t)|, |F''(t)|$ أوجد

$$F'(t) = \cos t i - \sin t j + k \quad \text{الكل:}$$

$$F''(t) = -\sin t i - \cos t j$$

$$|F'(t)| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|F''(t)| = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = 1$$

$$A(t) = 5t^2 i + t j - t^3 k$$

$$B(t) = \sin t i - \cos t j$$

المسألة 2: إذا كانت $A(t) = (5t^2, t, -t^3)$ و $B(t) = (\sin t, -\cos t, 0)$

$$(5t^2, t, -t^3) \rightarrow A(1, 1, -1) \quad (\sin t, -\cos t, 0) \rightarrow B(0, 1, 0)$$

$$(1) (A(t) \cdot B(t))' \quad (2) (A(t) \times B(t))' \quad \text{أوجد:}$$

$$(3) (A(t) \cdot A(t))'$$

الكل: طريقة أخرى

$$(1) (A(t) \cdot B(t))' = A'(t) \cdot B(t) + A(t) \cdot B'(t) =$$

أفوضوا لي الصفحة السابقة

$$= 5t^2 \cos t + t \sin t + 10t \sin t - \cos t$$

$$= (5t^2 - 1) \cos t + 11t \sin t$$

$$A(t) \cdot B(t) = 5t^2 \sin t - t \cos t$$

طريقة ثانية:

$$(A(t) \cdot B(t))' = 10t \sin t + 5t^2 \cos t - \cos t + t \sin t$$

$$= 11t \sin t + 5t^2 \cos t - \cos t$$

2) $(A(t) \times B(t))' = A(t) \times B'(t) + A'(t) \times B(t)$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 5t^2 & t & -t^3 \\ \cos t & \sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 10t & 1 & -3t^2 \\ \sin t & -\cos t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(0 + t^3 \sin t) - j(0 + t^3 \cos t) + (5t^2 \sin t - t \cos t)k$$

$$+ (-3t^2 \cos t)i - (3t^2 \sin t)j + (-10t \cos t - \sin t)k$$

$$= t^3 \sin t i - t^3 \cos t j + (5t^2 \sin t - t \cos t)k$$

$$- 3t^2 \cos t i - 3t^2 \sin t j + (-10t \cos t - \sin t)k$$

$$= (t^3 \sin t - 3t^2 \cos t)i - (t^3 \cos t + 3t^2 \sin t)j$$

$$+ (5t^2 \sin t - 11t \cos t - \sin t)k$$

2) $A(t) \times B(t) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 5t^2 & t & -t^3 \\ \sin t & -\cos t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= -t^3 \cos t i - t^3 \sin t j + (-5t^2 \cos t - t \sin t)k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A(t) \times B(t))' &= (-3t^2 \cos t + t^3 \sin t)i + (-3t^2 \sin t - t^3 \cos t)j \\
 &+ (-10t \cos t + 5t^2 \sin t - \sin t - t \cos t)k \\
 &= (t^3 \sin t - 3t^2 \cos t)i - (t^3 \cos t + 3t^2 \sin t)j \\
 &+ (5t^2 \sin t - 11t \cos t - \sin t)k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \text{ ب} \quad (A(t) \cdot A(t))' &= A'(t) \cdot A(t) + A(t) \cdot A'(t) \\
 &= 2A(t) \cdot A'(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2(5t^2 i + t j - t^3 k)(10t i + j - 3t^2 k) \\
 &= 100t^3 + 2t - 6t^5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A(t) \cdot A(t) = 25t^4 + t^2 - t^6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A(t) \cdot A(t))' &= 100t^3 + 2t - 6t^5 \\
 (V, V', V'')'
 \end{aligned}$$

المسب تمرين 3

الحل: تذكر بالمعادلات: $\nabla \cdot \nabla u = \Delta u$ إذا تساوى فيه سطرين

$$(V, V', V'')' = (\underbrace{V, V', V''}_{\text{سطرين}})' + (\underbrace{V, V', V''}_{\text{سطرين}})' + (\underbrace{V, V', V''}_{\text{سطرين}})' = (V, V', V'')'$$

سطرين V, V'

أثبت أن: تمرين 4

$$A(t) \times B''(t) - A''(t) \times B(t) = (A(t) \times B'(t) - A'(t) \times B(t))'$$

$$(A(t) \times B'(t) - A'(t) \times B(t))' =$$

$$(A(t) \times B'(t))' - (A'(t) \times B(t))' =$$

الحل:

$$= [A(t) \times B'(t) + A'(t) \times B(t)] - [A'(t) \times B(t) + A(t) \times B'(t)] =$$

$$= A(t) \times B''(t) - A''(t) \times B(t)$$

وهو المطلوب

تمرين 5 إذا كان

$$F(x, y, z) = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$$

أوجد ∇F في النقطة $(1, -2, -1)$

الحل:

$$\nabla F = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (3x^2y - y^3z^2)$$

$$= i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x^2y - y^3z^2) + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3x^2y - y^3z^2) + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3x^2y - y^3z^2)$$

$$= 6xy i + (3x^2 - 3y^2z^2) j + (-2y^3z) k$$

$$\nabla F \Big|_{(1, -2, -1)} = 6(1)(-2) i + (3(1)^2 - 3(-2)^2(-1)^2) j + (-2(-2)^3(-1)) k$$

$(1, -2, -1)$

$$= -12 i + (3 - 12) j + 16 k$$

$$= -12 i - 9 j + 16 k$$

تمرين 6 بين أن : $\nabla r^n = n \cdot r^{n-2} \cdot r$

$$R = xi + yj + zk \quad \text{حيث}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

الحل:

$$r = |R|$$

$$\nabla r^n = \nabla (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^n = \nabla (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} =$$

$$= i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}] + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}] +$$

$$+ k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}]$$

$$= i \left[\frac{n}{2} (2x) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \right] + j \left[\frac{n}{2} (2y) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \right] + k \left[\frac{n}{2} (2z) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \right]$$

$$= n (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} [xi + yj + zk]$$

$$= n (r^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (r) = n \cdot r^{n-2} \cdot r. \quad \text{وهو}$$

نقري 7 | أوجد معادلة المستوى المماس للسطح:

$$2xz^2 - 3xy - 4x = 7$$

عند النقطة (1, -1, 2)

$$F = 2xz^2 - 3xy - 4x$$

الحل:

$$\nabla F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} k$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla F = (2z^2 - 3y - 4)i + (-3x)j + (4xz)k$$

$$|\nabla F| = \sqrt{(2z^2 - 3y - 4)^2 + (-3x)^2 + (4xz)^2}$$

وبالتالي متجه الناقم على السطح عند النقطة (1, -1, 2):

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{\nabla F(1, -1, 2)}{|\nabla F|(1, -1, 2)} = \frac{(2(4) - 3(-1) - 4)i + (-3)j + (4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2)k}{\sqrt{(7)^2 + (-3)^2 + (8)^2}}$$

$$|\nabla F(1, -1, 2)|$$

$$= \frac{7i - 3j + 8k}{\sqrt{49 + 9 + 64}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{122}} (7i - 3j + 8k)$$

وهو معادلة المستوى المماس:

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,-1,2)} (x-x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,-1,2)} (y-y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{(1,-1,2)} (z-z_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 7(x-1) - 3(y+1) + 8(z-2) = 0$$

المترين 8] \vec{A} أوحد مستقيم $F = x^2 y z + 4 x z^2$ عند النقطة $(1, -2, -1)$

$$A = 2i - j - 2k \quad \text{في اتجاه المتجه:}$$

$$\nabla F = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (x^2 y z + 4 x z^2) \quad \text{الحل:}$$

$$= i \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 4 x z^2)}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 4 x z^2)}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 4 x z^2)}{\partial z}$$

$$= i (2 x y z + 4 z^2) + j (x^2 z) + k (x^2 y + 8 x z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla F|_{(1,-2,-1)} = 8i - j - 10k$$

$$A = 2i - j - 2k \quad \text{لأوجد متجه وحدة المتجه}$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{4+1+4} = 3 \Rightarrow u = \frac{A}{|A|} = \frac{2}{3} i - \frac{1}{3} j - \frac{2}{3} k$$

فيكون المستقيم الموجه المطلوب هو:

$$\nabla F|_{(1,-2,-1)} \cdot u = (8i - j - 10k) \left(\frac{2}{3} i - \frac{1}{3} j - \frac{2}{3} k \right)$$

$$= (8)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + (-1)\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + (-10)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{37}{3}$$

وهي موجبة و F تزايد في هذا الاتجاه.

المطلوب: $F = 2x^3y^2z^4$

المسألة 4

div grad F أو $\nabla \cdot \nabla F$

حيث: $\nabla \cdot \nabla F = \nabla^2 F$ $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ (2) بين أن

الحل: $\nabla F = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (2x^3y^2z^4)$

$= i \frac{\partial (2x^3y^2z^4)}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial (2x^3y^2z^4)}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial (2x^3y^2z^4)}{\partial z}$

$= i (6x^2y^2z^4) + j (4x^3y^1z^4) + k (8x^3y^2z^3)$

$\nabla \cdot \nabla F = \frac{\partial (6x^2y^2z^4)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (4x^3y^1z^4)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (8x^3y^2z^3)}{\partial z}$

$= 12xy^2z^4 + 4x^3z^4 + 24x^3y^2z^2$

$\nabla \cdot \nabla F = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} k \right)$

$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right)$

$= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) F = \nabla^2 F$

(1) $\nabla(A+B) = \nabla A + \nabla B$

المسألة 5 أثبت أن:

(2) $\nabla(\phi A) = (\nabla \phi)A + \phi(\nabla A)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k \\ B &= B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow A+B = (A_1+B_1)i + (A_2+B_2)j + (A_3+B_3)k$$

الكل : (1) بفرضه أن :

$$\nabla(A+B) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \left((A_1+B_1)i + (A_2+B_2)j + (A_3+B_3)k \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_1+B_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (A_2+B_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_3+B_3)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) =$$

$$= \nabla A + \nabla B$$

$$\nabla(\phi A) = \nabla(\phi A_1 i + \phi A_2 j + \phi A_3 k) \quad (2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (\phi A_1 i + \phi A_2 j + \phi A_3 k)$$

$$= \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_1 + \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_2 + \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right) +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_3 + \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_1 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_2 + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_3 + \phi \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) + \\
 &+ \phi \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) = \\
 &= (\nabla \phi) A + \phi (\nabla A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \frac{r}{r^3} = 0$$

نقريين 11 أثبت أن

$$\nabla \frac{r}{r^3} = \frac{(\nabla r) r^3 - (\nabla r^3) r}{r^6} = \frac{3r^3 - (3r^2) r}{r^6}$$

الكل: 11

$$r = xi + yj + zk$$

$$\nabla r = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$= \frac{3r^3 - 3r^3}{r^6} = 0$$

$$\nabla r^3 = 3r^2$$

$$\nabla \frac{r}{r^3} = \nabla (r \cdot r^{-3}) = (\nabla r) r^{-3} + r (\nabla r^{-3})$$

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$$= 3(r^{-3}) + r(-3r^{-3-1}) = 3r^{-3} - 3r^{-3} = 0$$

$$\nabla (U \nabla V - V \nabla U) = U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U$$

نقريين 12 أثبت أن

$$\nabla (U \nabla V - V \nabla U) = \nabla (U \nabla V) - \nabla (V \nabla U)$$

الكل:

$$= \nabla U \nabla V + U \nabla^2 V - \nabla V \nabla U - V \nabla^2 U$$

$$= U \nabla^2 V - V \nabla^2 U$$

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تمرين 13] أوجد الثابت a بحيث يكون المتجه

$$V = (x + 3y)i + (y - 2z)j + (x + az)k$$

لولياً.

الحل: يجب أن يكون المتجه لولياً إذا كان $\text{div } V = 0$ تبعاً صفر

$$\text{div } V = \nabla V = \frac{\partial (x + 3y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (y - 2z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (x + az)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 1 + 1 + a \Rightarrow 1 + 1 + a = 0 \quad \text{كونه لولياً}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -2$$

تمرين 14] بفرض $F = x^2z i - 2y^3z^2 j + xy^2z k$ أوجد $\text{div } F$ عند النقطة $(1, -1, 1)$

$$\text{الحل: } \text{div } F = \nabla F = \frac{\partial (x^2z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (-2y^3z^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xy^2z)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2xz - 6y^2z^2 + xy^2$$

$$\text{div } F \Big|_{(1, -1, 1)} = 2(1)(1) - 6(-1)^2(1)^2 + (1)(-1)^2 = 2 - 6 + 1 = -3$$

تمرين 15] إذا كان $F = xz^3 i - 2x^2yz^2 j + 2yz^4 k$ أوجد $\nabla \times F$ عند النقطة $(1, -1, 1)$

$$\text{الحل: } \nabla \times F = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \times (xz^3 i - 2x^2yz^2 j + 2yz^4 k)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz^3 & -2x^2yz & 2yz^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial(2yz^4)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(2x^2yz)}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial(2yz^4)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xz^3)}{\partial z} \right] j + \left[\frac{\partial(-2x^2yz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(xz^3)}{\partial y} \right] k$$

$$= [2z^4 + 2x^2y] i - [0 - 3xz^2] j + [-4xy - 0] k$$

$$= (2z^4 + 2x^2y) i + 3xz^2 j - 4xy k$$

$$\nabla \times F \Big|_{(1,-1,1)} = [2(1)^4 + 2(1)^2(-1)] i + [3(1)(1)^2] j - 4[(1)(-1)(1)] k$$

$$(1,-1,1) = (2-2) i + 3j + 4k = 3j + 4k$$

إذا كان: $A = x^2y i - 2xzj + 2yzk$ بمقرين 16

أوجد $\text{rot } A (\nabla \times A)$

~~$\text{rot } A = \nabla \times A$~~

$\text{rot}(\nabla \times A) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times A)$ ~~$\nabla \times A$~~

$$\nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & -2xz & 2yz \end{vmatrix}$$

41-

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(2yz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(2xz)}{\partial z} \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial(2yz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2y)}{\partial z} \right] \\ + k \left[\frac{\partial(-2xz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2y)}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= i [2z + 2x] - j [0 - 0] + k [-2z - x^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot}(\nabla \times A) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2z+2x & 0 & -x^2-2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(-x^2-2z)}{\partial y} - 0 \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial(-x^2-2z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2z+2x)}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$+ k \left[0 - \frac{\partial(2z+2x)}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= 0i - j [-2x - 2] + 0k = (2+2x)j$$

تمرین ۱۷ آیت آن :

$$(1) \nabla \times (A+B) = \nabla \times A + \nabla \times B$$

$$(2) \nabla \times (\phi A) = (\nabla \phi) \times A + \phi (\nabla \times A)$$

الکل : (۱) بفرض :

$$A = A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k$$

$$B = B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k$$

۹۲-

$$\nabla \times (A+B) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \times \left[(A_1+B_1)i + (A_2+B_2)j + (A_3+B_3)k \right]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1+B_1 & A_2+B_2 & A_3+B_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(A_3+B_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(A_2+B_2)}{\partial z} \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial(A_3+B_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1+B_1)}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial(A_2+B_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1+B_1)}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right] j$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right] k$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right] j + \left[\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right] k$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right] j + \left[\frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right] k$$

$$= \nabla \times A + \nabla \times B$$

$$\nabla \times (\phi A) = \nabla \times (\phi A_1 i + \phi A_2 j + \phi A_3 k) = \quad (2)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \phi A_1 & \phi A_2 & \phi A_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

43-

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial z} \right] - j \left[\frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial y} \right] =$$

$$= i \left[\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_3 - \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_2 \right] -$$

$$- j \left[\phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_3 - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_1 \right] +$$

$$+ k \left[\phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_2 - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_1 \right]$$

$$= \phi \left(\left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right] j + \left[\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right] k \right)$$

$$+ \left(\left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_3 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_2 \right] i - \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_3 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} A_1 \right] j + \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} A_2 - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} A_1 \right] \right)$$

$$= \phi (\nabla \times A) + \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} = \phi (\nabla \times A) + (\nabla \phi) \times A$$

تمرین 18 آومد الثوابت a, b, c حيث يكون المتجه V دوراني.

$$V = (2x + 2y + az) i + (bx - 3y - z) j + (4x + cy + 2z) k$$

الحل: يكون المتجه دوراني إذا كان: $\text{rot } V = 0$

$$\text{rot } V = \nabla \times V = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2x+2y+az & bx-3y-z & 4x+cy+2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left[\frac{\partial(4x+cy+2z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(bx-3y-z)}{\partial z} \right] -$$

$$- j \left[\frac{\partial(4x+cy+2z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x+2y+az)}{\partial z} \right] +$$

$$+ k \left[\frac{\partial(bx-3y-z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x+2y+az)}{\partial y} \right] =$$

$$= i(c+1) - j(4-a) + k(b-2) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{لغز} \\ \text{دورانیف} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -1 \quad b = 2 \quad \begin{matrix} -(4-a) = 0 \\ -4+a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$V = (2x+2y+4z)i + (2x-3y-z)j + (4x-y+2z)k$$

$$A = 2yz i - x^2 y j + xz^2 k$$

$$B = x^2 i + yz j - xy k$$

$$\phi = 2x^2 y z^3$$

نقرین ۱۹ : اذاکا

$$(1) (A \cdot \nabla) \phi$$

$$(2) A \cdot (\nabla \phi)$$

$$(3) (B \cdot \nabla) A$$

$$(4) (A \times \nabla) \phi$$

$$(5) A \times (\nabla \phi)$$

آورد:

$$(A \cdot \nabla) \phi = \left[(2yz i - x^2 y j + xz^2 k) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \right] \phi \quad (1: \text{کل})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(2yz \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x^2y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + xz^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (2x^2yz^3) \\
 &= 2yz \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x^2yz^3) - x^2y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2x^2yz^3) + xz^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2x^2yz^3) \\
 &= 2yz (4xy z^3) - x^2y (2x^2 z^3) + xz^2 (6x^2y z^2) \\
 &= 8xy^2 z^4 - 2x^4y z^3 + 6x^3y z^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad A \cdot (\nabla \phi) &= (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) \left(\frac{\partial(2x^2yz^3)}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial(2x^2yz^3)}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial(2x^2yz^3)}{\partial z} k \right) \\
 &= (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) (4xy z^3 i + 2x^2 z^3 j + 6x^2y z^2 k) \\
 &= (2yz)(4xy z^3) + (-x^2y)(2x^2 z^3) + (xz^2)(6x^2y z^2) \\
 &= 8xy^2 z^4 - 2x^4y z^3 + 6x^3y z^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\nabla A) \phi = A \nabla \phi \quad : \text{similar}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad (B \cdot \nabla) A &= \left[(x^2 i + yz j - xy k) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \right] A \\
 &= \left(x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + yz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - xy \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) \\
 &= \cancel{x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k)} + yz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) - xy \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) \\
 &= x^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) + yz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) - xy \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^2(-2xyj + z^2k) + yz(2zi - x^2j) - xy(2yj + 2xz k)$$

$$= (2yz^2 - 2xy^2)i + (-2x^3y - x^2yz)j + (x^2z^2 - 2x^2yz)k$$

$$(4) (A \times \nabla) \phi = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2yz & -x^2y & xz^2 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = A \times \nabla$$

$$\Rightarrow A \times \nabla = i \left[-x^2y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] - j \left[2yz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$+ k \left[2yz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + x^2y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \times \nabla) \cdot \phi = i \left(-x^2y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) - j \left(2yz \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ k \left(2yz \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + x^2y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) ; \phi = 2x^2yz^3$$

$$= i \left[-x^2y (6x^2yz^2) - xz^2 (2x^2z^3) \right] -$$

$$- j \left[2yz (6x^2yz^2) - xz^2 (4xy z^3) \right] +$$

$$+ k \left[2yz (2x^2z^3) + x^2y (4xy z^3) \right]$$

$$= i \left(-6x^4y^2z^2 - 2x^3z^5 \right) - j \left(12x^2y^2z^3 - 4x^2yz^5 \right)$$

$$+ k \left(4x^2yz^4 + 4x^3y^2z^3 \right)$$

$$(5) A \times (\nabla \phi) = (2yz i - x^2y j + xz^2 k) \times \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} k \right)$$

47.

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2yz & -x^2y & xz^2 \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i \left(-x^2y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) - j \left(2yz \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - xz^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ k \left(2yz \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + x^2y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= i \left[-x^2y (6x^2yz^2) - xz^2 (2x^2z^3) \right] -$$

$$j \left[2yz (6x^2yz^2) - xz^2 (4xy z^3) \right] +$$

$$+ k \left[2yz (2x^2z^3) + x^2y (4xy z^3) \right]$$

$$= i \left[-6x^4y^2z^2 - 2x^3z^5 \right] - j \left[12x^2y^2z^3 - 4x^2yz^5 \right] +$$

$$+ k \left[4x^2yz^4 + 4x^3y^2z^3 \right]$$

$$(A \times \nabla) \phi = A \times (\nabla \phi)$$

∴ Proved

معادلات الإحداثيات

في المستوى

1- الإحداثيات الديكارتية: $-\infty < x, y < +\infty$
 زوايا مقبضات الوحدة

متجه الموضع
 $\vec{OM} = r \vec{I}$

2- الإحداثيات القطبية: (r, θ)
 $r \gg 0$

محور OM

$2\pi > \theta \gg 0$

\vec{I} متجه الوحدة

$x = r \cos \theta$

$y = r \sin \theta$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

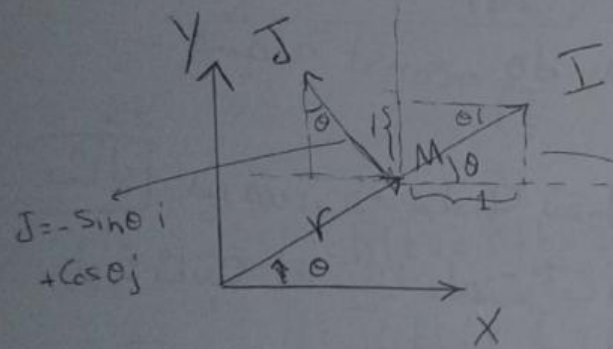
$\vec{I} = \cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j}$

$\vec{J} = -\sin \theta \vec{i} + \cos \theta \vec{j}$
 متجه J

يعني:

$\vec{J} = -\sin \theta(t) \vec{i} + \cos \theta(t) \vec{j}$

$\vec{I} = \cos \theta(t) \vec{i} + \sin \theta(t) \vec{j}$



$R(t) = r (\cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j})$

$\frac{d\vec{J}}{d\theta} = -\vec{I}$

$\frac{d\vec{I}}{d\theta} = \vec{J}$

متجه السرعة

$R = r \vec{I}$

لدينا:

بالسرعة:

$V = \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \vec{I} + r \frac{d\vec{I}}{dt}$

$= \frac{dr}{dt} \vec{I} + r \underbrace{\frac{d\vec{I}}{d\theta}}_{\vec{J}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{dt}}_{\theta'} = r' \vec{I} + r \theta' \vec{J}$

متجه التسارع

$$\vec{a} = (\vec{OM})'' = \vec{V}' = (r'I + r\theta'J)' =$$

متجه التسارع :

$$= r''I + r' \frac{dI}{dt} + r'\theta'J + r\theta''J + r\theta' \frac{dJ}{dt}$$

$$= r''I + r' \frac{dI}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} + r'\theta'J + r\theta''J + r\theta' \frac{dJ}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= r''I + r'\theta'J + r'\theta'J + r\theta''J + r\theta'\theta'(-I)$$

$$= (r'' - r\theta'^2)I + (r\theta'' + 2r'\theta')J$$

- الحركة دائرية $\frac{dr}{dt} = 0$

- مستقيمة $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{const}$ (السرعة الزاوية ثابتة)

مثال بغرض نقطة مادية تتحرك من مركز عجلة إلى إبطها لتدور بسرعة

زاوية ثابتة ω فإذا علمت أن متجه موضعها يعطى بالعلاقة

$R(t) = tI$ أوجد السرعة والتسارع للنقطة المادية كدالة تابعة للزمن.

الحل :

$$V(t) = (R(t))' = I + t \frac{dI}{dt} = I + t \frac{dI}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= I + t \frac{d\theta}{dt} J \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \text{ السرعة الزاوية ثابتة } \omega$$

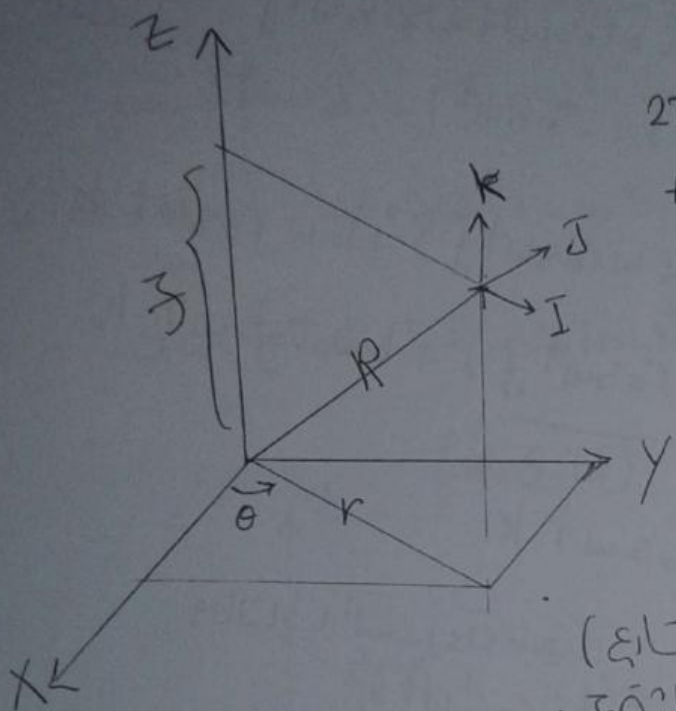
$$a(t) = (V(t))' = \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{d\theta}{dt} J + t \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} J + t \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{dJ}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{dI}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{d\theta}{dt} J + t \frac{d\theta}{dt} \frac{dJ}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d\theta}{dt} J + \frac{d\theta}{dt} J - t \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 I = 2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} J - t \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 I$$

1- الإحداثيات الديكارتية $-\infty < x, y, z < +\infty$

2- الإحداثيات الأسطوانية (r, θ, z)



$$r \geq 0$$

$$2\pi > \theta \geq 0$$

$$+\infty > z > -\infty$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = z$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

المتجهات الثلاثة (الموضحة - السرعة - التارع)
تمام في القطبية ونضيف المركبة الثالثة:

$$R(t) = r(t) I + z(t) K$$

$$V(t) = \dot{r} I + r \dot{\theta} J + \dot{z} K$$

$$a = (r'' - r\dot{\theta}^2) I + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) J + \ddot{z} K$$

$$I = \cos \theta i + \sin \theta j$$

$$J = -\sin \theta i + \cos \theta j$$

$$\frac{dJ}{d\theta} = -J$$

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = J$$

ونفس القوانين الأساسية

نسبت السرعة والتارع:

$$V = (R(t))' = \dot{r} I + r \frac{dI}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \dot{z} K \rightarrow \dot{z} K'$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \dot{r} I + r \dot{\theta} J + \dot{z} K$$

$$a = (V(t))' = \ddot{r} I + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} J + \dot{r} \dot{\theta} J + r \ddot{\theta} J + r \dot{\theta} \frac{dJ}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \ddot{z} K$$

$$= \ddot{r} I + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} J + r\ddot{\theta} J - r\dot{\theta}^2 I + \ddot{z} K$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (r'' - r\dot{\theta}^2) I + (2\dot{r}\dot{\theta} + r\ddot{\theta}) J + \ddot{z} K$$

مثال أوجد متجه السرعة والمتسارع لنقطة متجه موضعها معطى بالعلامة:

$$R(t) = a(\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}) + b \sin \omega t \mathbf{k} ; t \geq 0$$

الحل: $I = \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}$ حيث $\theta = \omega t$

$$J = -\sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}$$

$$V(t) = \dot{R}(t) = a(-\omega \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}) + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= a \omega \underbrace{(-\sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j})}_J + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = a \omega J + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

وبالتالي السرعة هي:

$$V = \sqrt{a^2 \omega^2 + b^2 \omega^2 \cos^2 \omega t} = \omega (a^2 + b^2 \cos^2 \omega t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- ملاحظة: يمكن إيجاد V بالطريقة:

$$R(t) = a I + b \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$V(t) = \dot{R}(t) = a \frac{dI}{dt} + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= a \underbrace{\frac{dI}{d\theta}}_J \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{dt}}_{\frac{d\omega t}{dt} = \omega} + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k} = a \omega J + b \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$a(t) = \dot{V}(t) = a \omega \frac{dJ}{dt} - b \omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= a \omega \underbrace{\frac{dJ}{d\theta}}_{-I} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{dt}}_{\omega} - b \omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -a\omega^2 \mathbf{i} - b\omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -\omega^2 \mathbf{R}(t)$$

• $\mathbf{v}(t)$ نريد في عبارة $\mathbf{v}(t)$

$$\mathbf{j} = -\sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = a\omega [-\omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \omega \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}] - b\omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -a\omega^2 [\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}] - b\omega^2 \sin \omega t \mathbf{k}$$

(a, \theta, \varphi)

3- الإحداثيات الكروية

$a \gg 0$
 $2\pi > \theta \gg 0$
 $\pi > \varphi \gg 0$

$x = a \cos \theta \sin \varphi$
 $y = a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$
 $z = a \cos \varphi$
 $a = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
 $\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$
 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}$

$$\mathbf{R}(t) = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + a \cos \varphi \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = a \mathbf{I}(\theta, \varphi) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{متجهًا} \\ \mathbf{I}(\theta) \\ \text{في اتجاه } \theta, \varphi \end{matrix}$$

جیب :

$$I = \sin \varphi \cos \theta i + \sin \varphi \sin \theta j + \cos \varphi k$$

$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \varphi} = k$	$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} = \sin \varphi J$
$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \varphi} = 0$	$\frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = -(\sin \varphi I + \cos \varphi k)$
$\frac{\partial k}{\partial \varphi} = -I$	$\frac{\partial k}{\partial \theta} = \cos \varphi J$

$$V = \frac{d\omega}{dt} I + \omega \frac{dI}{dt} =$$

$$= \frac{d\omega}{dt} I + \omega \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d\omega}{dt} I + \omega \left(\sin \varphi J \frac{d\theta}{dt} + k \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{d\omega}{dt} I + \omega \sin \varphi \frac{d\theta}{dt} J + \omega \frac{d\varphi}{dt} k$$

باستفاد از مشتقات V نسبت به φ :

$$a = \frac{d^2\omega}{dt^2} I + \frac{d\omega}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial I}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{d\omega}{dt} \cdot \sin \varphi \frac{d\theta}{dt} J + \omega \sin \varphi \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} J +$$

$$+ \omega \varphi' \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cos \varphi J + \omega \sin \varphi \frac{d\theta}{dt} \cdot \frac{dJ}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial J}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{d\omega}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} k + \omega \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} k +$$

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$$+ \omega \frac{d\psi}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{k}}{\partial \psi} \frac{d\psi}{dt} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{k}}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right] =$$

~~$$= \frac{d^3 \mathbf{r}}{dt^3} \cdot \mathbf{I} + \frac{d^3 \mathbf{r}}{dt^3} \cdot \mathbf{J}$$~~

$$= \ddot{\omega} \mathbf{I} + \dot{\omega} [\psi' \mathbf{k} + \theta' \sin \psi \mathbf{J}] + \dot{\omega} (\sin \psi) \theta' \mathbf{J}$$

$$+ \omega (\sin \psi) \theta'' \mathbf{J} + \omega \psi' \theta' \cos \psi \mathbf{J} +$$

$$+ \omega (\sin \psi) \theta' [-\theta' \sin \psi \mathbf{I} - \theta' \cos \psi \mathbf{k}] + \dot{\omega} \psi' \mathbf{k}$$

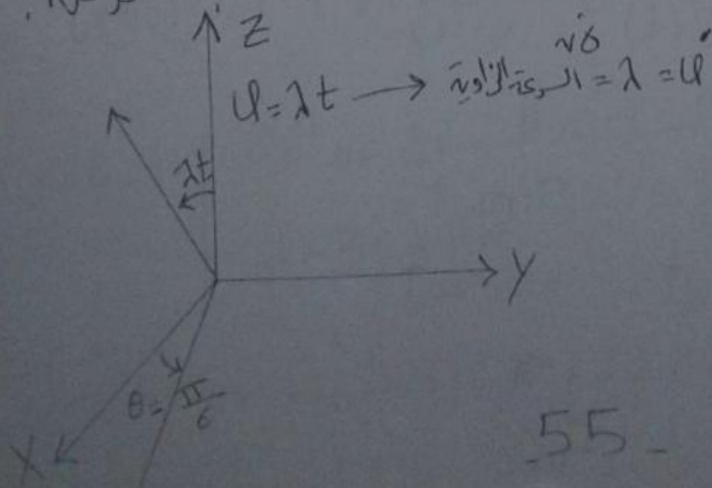
$$+ \omega \psi'' \mathbf{k} + \omega \psi' [-\psi' \mathbf{I} + \theta' \cos \psi \mathbf{J}]$$

$$= (\ddot{\omega} - \omega \theta'^2 \sin^2 \psi) \mathbf{I} + (2 \dot{\omega} \theta' \sin \psi + \omega \theta'' \sin \psi +$$

$$+ 2 \omega \theta' \psi' \cos \psi) \mathbf{J} + (2 \dot{\omega} \psi' + \omega \psi'' - \omega \theta'^2 \sin \psi \cos \psi)$$

مثال ١: بفرض نقطة مادية تتحرك بسرعة زاوية ثابتة λ حول خط الطول في كرة نصف قطرها a ، وبفرض أن مستوى خط الطول يصنع زاوية قدرها $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ مع محور السينات.

أوجد متجهي السرعة والتسارع للنقطة المادية بالنسبة للزمن.



كل:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{كروية} \\ \psi = \lambda t \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \omega = a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R(t) = a \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \lambda t \mathbf{i} + a \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \lambda t \mathbf{j} + a \cos \lambda t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \lambda t \mathbf{i} + \frac{a}{2} \sin \lambda t \mathbf{j} + a \cos \lambda t \mathbf{k}$$

$$V(t) = \dot{R}(t) = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda \cos \lambda t \mathbf{i} + \frac{a\lambda}{2} \cos \lambda t \mathbf{j} - a\lambda \sin \lambda t \mathbf{k}$$

$$a(t) = \dot{V}(t) = -\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \lambda^2 \sin \lambda t \mathbf{i} - \frac{a\lambda^2}{2} \sin \lambda t \mathbf{j} - a\lambda^2 \cos \lambda t \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -\lambda^2 R(t)$$

نماین: مقرین ۱ ملاطمة: إذا كان $\vec{V} = \vec{V}(\theta)$
 $\theta = \theta(t)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \frac{dV}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

ليكن $\vec{V} = e^{2\theta}$ و $\theta = 2\omega t$ \vec{V}_t \vec{r} \vec{r} \vec{r}

الكل:

$$\vec{V}_t = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2e^{2\theta} \cdot (2\omega) = 4\omega e^{2\theta}$$

$= 4\omega e^{4\omega t}$ \leftarrow نيل θ بدلا من ω

نماین ۲: مقرین ۲ بفرض أن جسم يتحرك بالمعادلة المتجهة:

$$r = \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}$$

حيث ω ثابت. بين أن $r(t) \times V(t)$ هي دالة ثابتة.

الكل:

$$r(t) \times V(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos \omega t & \sin \omega t & 0 \\ -\omega \sin \omega t & \omega \cos \omega t & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

حيث: $V = \dot{r} = -\omega \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \omega \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}$

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$$\Rightarrow r(t) \times v(t) = (\omega \cos^2 \omega t + \omega \sin^2 \omega t) k = \omega k$$

وهي دالة ثابتة.

تمرين 3 جسم يتحرك وفق المعادلة المتجهة:

$$r(t) = e^{-t} i + 2 \cos 3t j + 2 \sin 3t k$$

حيث t هو الزمن والمطلوب:

(1) احسب سرعة واتسارع الجسم في لحظة ما t .

(2) احسب مقدار السرعة والاتسارع عند $t=0$.

$$v = \frac{dr}{dt} = -e^{-t} i - 6 \sin 3t j + 6 \cos 3t k \quad \text{الكل: (1)}$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = e^{-t} i - 18 \cos 3t j - 18 \sin 3t k$$

(2) عند $t=0$ يكون:

$$v = 1 i - 0 + 6 k$$

$$a = 1 i - 18 j + 0$$

$$v = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (6)^2} = \sqrt{1+36} = \sqrt{37}$$

$$a = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-18)^2} = \sqrt{1+324} = \sqrt{325}$$

تمرين 4 يتحرك جسم وفق المعادلة المتجهة:

$$r(t) = 2t^2 i + (t^2 - 4t) j + (3t - 5) k$$

حيث t هو الزمن.

والمطلوب: احسب مقدار السرعة والاتسارع عند الزمن $t=1$ في الاتجاه:

$$i - 3j + 2k$$

الكل:

$$V = \frac{dr}{dt} = 4i + (2t-4)j + 3k$$

$$t=1: V = 4i - 2j + 3k$$

فتجه الواردة في الاتجاه المفروض:

$$u = \frac{i - 3j + 2k}{\sqrt{(1)^2 + (-3)^2 + (2)^2}} = \frac{i - 3j + 2k}{\sqrt{14}}$$

وبالتالي مقدار السرعة في الاتجاه المعطى:

$$\vec{V} \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{(4i - 2j + 3k)(i - 3j + 2k)}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{(4)(1) + (-2)(-3) + (3)(2)}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 6 + 6}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{16\sqrt{14}}{14} = \frac{8\sqrt{14}}{7}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{dV}{dt} = 4i + 2j + 0k = 4i + 2j$$

ويكون مقدار التسارع في الاتجاه المعطى:

$$\frac{(4i + 2j)(i - 3j + 2k)}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-\sqrt{14}}{7}$$

تمرين 5 بفرض $M(r, \theta)$ نقطة مادية تتحرك على منحنى معين

من مستوي عدالته $r = ae^{\theta}$ وفق القانون الزماني $\theta = \omega t$ أو بدلالة θ فتجه السرعة.

$$\vec{OM} = r\vec{I} \Rightarrow (\dot{\vec{OM}}) = \dot{r}\vec{I} + r'\vec{J}$$

$$r = ae^{\theta} \Rightarrow r' = ae^{\theta}$$

$$\theta = \omega t \Rightarrow \theta' = \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{r} = a\omega e^{\theta}$$

$$(\vec{OM})' = (a\omega e^{\theta}) \mathbf{I} + (a\omega e^{\theta} \theta) \mathbf{J}$$

$$|\vec{OM}'| = \sqrt{(a\omega e^{\theta})^2 + (a\omega e^{\theta} \theta)^2} \quad : r_{\theta} \dot{\theta}$$
